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that manufacturers and processors of certain agricultural commodities may acquire the season's need in that particular commodity by going on the futures market and purchasing such amount.

Mr. GROSS. The manufacturers of textiles are now prohibited from going into the futures market; is that correct?

Mr. GATHINGS. No. They can go into the futures market, but there is a limit now placed on them. For example, on cotton 30,000 bales is the limit. If you go over 30,000 you have to file a report with the Commodity Exchange Authority. This would permit them to go into commodity markets and purchase futures in such amounts as would not exceed a season's supply.

Mr. GROSS. More than 30,000 bales?

Mr. GATHINGS. They could go over 30,000 bales. The authority sought under the bill applies to only a few manufacturers, and all agree that this is desirable legislation. The Department is favorable. The manufacturers want the legislation. The exchanges want it. There was no opposition to the bill whatever.

Mr. GROSS. They now have that authority up to 30,000 bales?

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes. This would let them go higher. There are only a few manufacturers who would be dealing in more than 30,000 bales.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman, and Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4a (3) of the Commodity Exchange Act is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting at the end thereof a semicolon and the following new paragraph:

"(C) an amount of such commodity the purchase of which for future delivery by a bona fide consuming processor together with such processor's inventory of the raw commodity and products and byproducts thereof would equal a reasonable season's supply for said processor."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the remainder of the bill and insert the following:

"(C) an amount of such commodity the purchase of which for future delivery shall not exceed such person's unfilled anticipated requirements for processing or manufacturing during a specified operating period not in excess of 1 year: *Provided*, That such purchase is made and liquidated in an orderly manner and in accordance with sound commercial practice in conformity with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe."

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect 60 days after the date of its enactment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to provide for hedging anticipated requirements of processors and manufacturers."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATORY OFFICIALS

The Clerk call the bill (H. R. 6997) to include persons engaged in carrying out the provisions of labor laws of the United States within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code, relating to assaults and homicides.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1114 of title 18, United States Code is hereby amended by striking out "or any officer or employee of the Indian field service of the United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "any officer or employee of the Indian field service of the United States, or any officer or employee of the Department of Labor or other person authorized to perform investigatory or other duties in connection with the administration or enforcement of provisions relating to labor contained in any law of the United States".

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by striking out 'or any officer or employee of the Indian field service of the United States' and inserting in lieu thereof 'any officer or employee of the Indian field service of the United States, any officer or employee of the Department of Labor authorized to perform duties in connection with investigatory or enforcement functions under provisions relating to labor in any law of the United States, any officer, guard, or special policeman who is designated either by the Secretary of Commerce or by any person authorized by him to make such designation, or who is designated by the Administrator of the General Services Administration or by any person authorized by him to make such designation, to guard and protect property of the United States under the administration and control of the Department of Commerce or the General Services Administration.'"

"Sec. 2. Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words 'correctional institution,' the words 'any probation officer of a United States district court.'"

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, as author of H. R. 6997, in which was incorporated by the Committee on the Judiciary the provisions of other bills of similar import, I would like to make a brief explanation of the purpose and need of this legislation.

Section 1114 of the Criminal Code provides that whoever kills any of the Federal law enforcement officials named therein shall be subject to Federal prosecution and punishment under sections 1111 and 1112 relating to murder and manslaughter. Section 111 of the Criminal Code makes it a felony for a person to assault any of these law enforcement officials while they are engaged in the performance of their duties.

H. R. 6997, as amended by the committee, would extend the protection of these sections of the Criminal Code to investigatory and law enforcement officials of the Department of Labor, the General Services Administration, and to the Department of Commerce and to

probation officers. Testimony before the subcommittee fully substantiated the practical need for this legislation. Wage-hour investigators conducting investigations under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and field representatives of the Bureau of Employment Security, who conduct investigations as to compliance with the terms of our agreement with Mexico concerning employment of Mexican farm labor, have been physically assaulted during the performance of their duties. Some of them have been forcibly ejected from the premises and others have had their lives threatened all without protection under the Federal Criminal Code.

Special guards and officers appointed by the heads of the General Services Administration or the Department of Commerce to guard and protect the real property and the vast physical assets of the United States from loss, damage, or injury by theft, fire, burglary, etc., have been subjected to the same type of peril. The record is replete with cases concerning assault and threat of assault and homicide against probation officers whose duties require them to make frequent visits to the homes of persons on probation or parole and to make certain recommendations to the court concerning punitive action which should be taken against parole or probation violators. In some cases, it may even be necessary for the probation officer to arrest the offender.

The list of United States officials already covered under the protection of these sections of the Criminal Code can be found on page 2 of the committee report. In addition to Federal judges, United States attorneys, United States marshals and their assistants and deputies, the list includes post office inspectors, customs personnel, National Park Service personnel, United States game wardens, and so forth. If these officials are to have the protection of this statute, it would seem prudent and no more than fair that the investigatory and law enforcement officials named in H. R. 6997 should be extended the same protection. The chief value of the legislation would be not so much its punitive effect but its deterrent effect upon those who would commit violence upon the bodies of civil servants charged with the duty of protecting the property and enforcing the laws of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to include officers and employees of the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and the General Services Administration and Federal probation officers in title 18 of the United States Code, section 1114."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING TITLE 28 OF UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9038) to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be treated as a State for purposes of district court jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1332 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The word 'States', as used in this section, includes the Territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "To amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be treated as a State for purposes of district court jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTIONS 657 AND 1006 OF TITLE 18 OF UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10111) to amend sections 657 and 1006 of title 18 of the United States Code in order to include certain savings and loan associations within its provisions.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 657 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended as follows: After the words "United States" where they first appear in section 657, strike the comma immediately after the word "States" and insert in lieu thereof "or any institution the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation."

Sec. 2. Section 1006 of title 18 is amended as follows: After the words "United States", where they first appear, strike the comma immediately after the word "States" and insert in lieu thereof "or any institution the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 4, strike the word "Corporation," and insert in lieu thereof "Corporation,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUEBLOS OF SAN LORENZO AND POJOAQUE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3547) to amend section 1 of the act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555), authorizing the sale of certain land by the Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act of August 9, 1955 (69 Stat. 555), is amended by inserting after "townships 6, 7, and 8

north", the following: "range 14 west, townships 7 and 8 north,".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOWER LAKE RANCHERIA, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11163) to amend section 2 of the act of March 29, 1956 (Stat. 58), authorizing the conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of the Lower Lake Rancheria, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 58), is amended by striking all of the section following the phrase "for the following-described land, to wit", and inserting: "Beginning at a point on the east line of lot 2, section 34, township 13 north, range 7 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian, that is situated south 48 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east, a distance of 849.39 feet from a point that is north 48 degrees 19 minutes 57 seconds west, a distance of 4,276.27 feet from the southeast corner of said section 34 and from said point of beginning, running thence north along the east line of said lot 2 to the center of said section 34; thence east along the line running east and west through the center of said section 34, a distance of 431.9 feet; thence north 48 degrees 12 minutes west, a distance of 464.5 feet; thence west to the west line of said lot 2; thence south along the west line of said lot 2 to the U. S. meander line of Clear Lake; thence southeasterly along said meander line to the east line of said lot 2; thence north along the east line of said lot 2, to the point of beginning, containing 41 acres, more or less."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INFRINGEMENTS OF COPYRIGHTS BY THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6716) to amend title 28 of the United States Code relating to actions for infringements of copyrights by the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1498 of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended by inserting the letter "(a)" at the beginning of the section and adding at the end thereof a new subsection "(b)" reading as follows:

"(b) Whenever after December 31, 1956, any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States shall be infringed by the United States, by a corporation owned or controlled by the United States, or by a contractor, subcontractor or any person or corporation pursuant to a contract with or authorization by the Government, the owner's remedy shall be by action against the United States in the Court of Claims or in any district court for the recovery of such damages as the copyright owner may have suffered due to such infringement in accordance with the procedure and terms, including the minimum statutory damages, set forth in section 101 (b) of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That the copyright owner shall also have the right to pursue the administrative remedy available under the Federal Tort Claims Act (secs. 2671-

2680 of title 28, U. S. C.) in cases in which the damages claimed, including the minimum statutory damages set forth in section 101 (b) of title 17, United States Code, do not exceed \$1,000, except that in claims for copyright infringement section 2680 (a) of title 28, United States Code, shall not be available as a defense to the Government: *And provided further*, That the statute of limitations in bringing actions or in making claims under this subsection shall be the 6 years specified in section 2401 (a) of title 28, United States Code."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 1498 of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended by inserting the letter '(a)' at the beginning of the section and adding at the end thereof a new subsection '(b)' reading as follows:

"(b) Whenever after December 31, 1956, the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States shall be infringed by the United States, by a corporation owned or controlled by the United States, or by a contractor, subcontractor, or any person, firm, or corporation acting for the Government and with the authorization or consent of the Government, the exclusive remedy of the owner of such copyright shall be by action against the United States in the Court of Claims for the recovery of his reasonable and entire compensation as damages for such infringement, including the minimum statutory damages as set forth in section 101 (b) of title 17, United States Code: *Provided*, That a Government employee shall have a right of action against the Government under this subsection except where he was in a position to order, induce, or induce use of the copyrighted work by the Government: *Provided, however*, That this subsection shall not confer a right of action on any copyright owner or any assignee of such owner with respect to any copyrighted work prepared by a person while in the employment or service of the United States, where the copyrighted work was prepared as a part of the official functions of the employee, or in the preparation of which Government time, material, or facilities were used; *And provided further*, That before such action against the United States has been instituted the appropriate corporation owned or controlled by the United States or the head of the appropriate department or agency of the Government, as the case may be, is authorized to enter into an agreement with the copyright owner in full settlement and compromise for the damages accruing to him by reason of such infringement and to settle the claim administratively out of available appropriations.

"Except as otherwise provided by law, no recovery shall be had for any infringement of a copyright covered by this subsection committed more than 3 years prior to the filing of the complaint or counterclaim for infringement in the action, except that the period between the date of receipt of a written claim for compensation by the department or agency of the Government or corporation owned or controlled by the United States, as the case may be, having authority to settle such claim and the date of mailing by the Government of a notice to the claimant that his claim has been denied shall not be counted as a part of the 3 years, unless suit is brought before the last-mentioned date."

"Sec. 2. The act of August 1, 1953, chapter 305, section 609, 67 Stat. 350 (41 U. S. Code 649b) is amended to read as follows:

"Appropriations for the military departments available for procurement or manufacture of supplies, equipment, and materials shall hereafter be available for the purchase or other acquisition of (a) copyrights, letters patent, applications for letters patent, (b) licenses under copyrights, under letters pat-

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ent, and under applications for letters patent, and (c) designs, processes, and manufacturing data; and shall also be available for the purchase or other acquisition of releases, before suit is brought, for past infringement of letters patent or copyrights. Any such purchase or other acquisition shall pertain to supplies, equipment, materials, copyrighted matter, or processes produced or used by or for, or useful to, the department concerned."

"Sec. 3. The catchline of section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read 'Sec. 1498. Patent and copyright cases.' "The item identified as '1498. Patent cases' in the chapter analysis of chapter 91, of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read '1498. Patent and copyright, cases.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2711) to authorize medals and decorations for outstanding and meritorious conduct and service in the United States merchant marine, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have this bill explained. What rules and regulations have been laid down for the awarding of these decorations? Have any rules been laid down that are to be applied in awarding these decorations or is it just at the whim of the head man?

Mr. BONNER. This bill was sent down from the Maritime Commission. Hearings were held and there was no objection to the bill. The bill was reported out unanimously by the committee. The Department of Commerce with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury supervises the awarding of the medals pursuant to rules and regulations prescribed by him.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It seems to me that does not answer my question.

Mr. BONNER. If the gentleman wants to object to the bill, it will not worry me one bit.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I do not want to object.

Mr. BONNER. I think it is the right thing to do. I think it is the proper thing to do. These men served although they were not enlisted in the Armed Services, and their service in the Murmansk Run as well as other parts of the world in World War II and during the Korean incident was just as meritorious as the service of any man who served on a battleship, submarine or any other vessel.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Of course, that is true and I understand that.

Mr. BONNER. They award the medals for meritorious service rendered.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I understand that also, but there ought to be some rules as is the case where military decorations are awarded. I would like to be sure that there are some reasonable rules so that it would be difficult for anyone to get those medals

unless the rules were compiled with, and if I could be sure of that I would not object to the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that they do have rules which will apply if this bill is enacted into law.

Mr. BONNER. That is right. I would like to read from the report as follows:

The first section would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, a distinguished service medal to any person in the United States merchant marine for distinguished service beyond the line of duty, and a meritorious service medal for meritorious acts or service in line of duty.

The report provides just what shall be done.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE IN HAWAII

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 643) to provide for an investigation of the need for a geophysical institute in the Territory of Hawaii.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the period from July 1957 through December 1958 has been designated the International Geophysical Year; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii, because of its location far out in the Pacific Basin, the prevalence of volcanic phenomena in the Hawaiian Islands, and for other reasons appears to be peculiarly suited for geophysical studies; and

Whereas it appears that there could profitably be conducted in the Territory of Hawaii research and investigations in all of the principal branches of geophysics, namely geodesy, seismology, meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and electricity, volcanology, geochemistry and petrology, hydrology, and tectonophysics: It is hereby

Resolved, etc., That the National Science Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation"), is hereby authorized and directed to conduct an investigation into the need for and the feasibility and usefulness of a geophysical institute located in the Territory of Hawaii. In conducting such an investigation, the Foundation shall give particular attention to—

(a) the benefits to the Federal Government which would arise from the establishment and maintenance of such an institute;

(b) the appropriateness of financing by the Federal Government, in whole or in part, of the establishment or of the establishment and maintenance of such an institute;

(c) if such financing by the Federal Government appears appropriate, the agency or agencies of the executive branch to which appropriations should be made and upon which directional authority should be conferred; and

(d) The extent, if any, to which such a geophysical institute should be a part of or otherwise related to the University of Hawaii.

Sec. 2. The Foundation shall report the results of its investigations, together with its recommendations based thereon, to the Congress not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this act. The final re-

port shall include estimates of the cost, if any, to the United States of the establishment, or of the establishment and maintenance of the geophysical institute so recommended.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AMEND THE HAWAIIAN ORGANIC ACT, AS AMENDED

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 926) to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, relating to the audit of government (Territorial and county) accounts.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 77 of the Hawaiian Organic Act (48 U. S. C. 542) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 77. Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller: There shall be a comptroller and deputy comptroller, who shall have the powers and duties conferred upon and required by the auditor-general and deputy auditor-general, respectively, by act 39 of the session laws as amended by this act, subject to modification by the legislature. In said act 'officer' shall be substituted for 'minister' where used without other designation."

Sec. 2. A new section is added, to read as follows:

"Sec. 77A. Post-auditor: There shall be a post-auditor who shall be appointed by a majority vote of each house of the legislature in joint session, who shall serve for a term of 8 years and until a successor shall have been duly appointed. He shall have such powers and duties relating to the post-audit of Territorial and county accounts and appropriations as may be prescribed by law. The legislature, by a two-thirds vote of the members in joint session, may remove the post-auditor at any time for cause."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon the enactment by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of legislation prescribing the duties of post-auditor and redefining the duties of the comptroller.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 5, strike out "by a majority vote of each house of the legislature in joint session" and insert "by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERRING OF AN AWARD TO BE KNOWN AS MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 11928) to provide for the conferring of an award to be known as the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask

the chairman of the committee, or the gentleman sponsoring this bill who is going to award this medal and for what purpose or purposes.

Mr. METCALF. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. I was chairman of the subcommittee that handled the hearings on this bill. This bill was considered and passed unanimously by the subcommittee and the committee. It provides for a board of five distinguished members to be appointed by the President, who will recommend to the President the various individuals in the fields for distinguished achievement.

Mr. GROSS. What fields?

Mr. METCALF. They are listed on page 1: "public affairs, social betterment, science, health and medicine, education, letters, arts, law, engineering, agriculture, labor, industry, and related fields."

The reason for the bill is that President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message at the first and second sessions of this Congress, asked that Congress provide for awards of merit to be established whereby we can honor our fellow citizens who make contribution to the advancement of our civilization, and pointed out, and it was pointed out in the hearings, that we have various military awards, but nothing for outstanding civilian achievements. It was dramatically brought out that we have no way of awarding a man like Dr. Salk, whose achievements in the civilian field probably outweigh many of the military achievements.

Mr. GROSS. Would this be limited to United States citizens and in the domestic fields in this country?

Mr. METCALF. Yes, sir. It is limited to citizens of the United States for distinguished civilian achievement. That is in section 4 of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. But it is limited to achievements in the domestic fields?

Mr. METCALF. Yes, sir, in the domestic fields, in the fields enumerated on page 1 of the bill, section 1 of the bill, and again enumerated where the duties are outlined.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it is the purpose of the Congress, by providing public recognition for outstanding accomplishments in public affairs, social betterment, science, health and medicine, education, letters, arts, law, engineering, agriculture, labor, industry, and related fields, to foster those cultural qualities essential to the development of a high civilization and conducive to the maintenance of peace and the national sovereignty of the United States, which are of paramount importance to humanity at all times.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT

SEC. 2. There is hereby established the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement, with accompanying appurtenances and devices, which the President may award to persons recommended to him as provided herein as having distinguished themselves by outstanding accomplishments in the fields listed in section 1.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN ACHIEVEMENT BOARD

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established a Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board") to be composed of five members to be appointed by the President from among persons of recognized competence in the fields listed in section 1. Each member shall hold office for a term of 5 years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (2) the terms of the members first taking office shall expire as follows: one shall expire with the close of the first calendar year which begins after the enactment of this act, one with the close of the second such calendar year, one with the close of the third such calendar year, one with the close of the fourth such calendar year, and one with the close of the fifth such calendar year, as designated by the President at the time of appointment. The President shall from time to time designate a member of the Board to serve as its Chairman.

(b) The members of the Board, while attending meetings of the Board, shall be paid travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD

SEC. 4. (a) The Board is authorized to recommend to the President citizens of the United States who shall in the judgment of the Board have made the most notable contributions (not necessarily in the year any such recommendation is made) in any or all of various fields such as public affairs, social betterment, science, health and medicine, education, letters, arts, law, engineering, agriculture, labor, industry and related fields, to receive the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. In considering potential candidates for awards, the Board shall weigh carefully the relative merit of contributions in the public interest of great potential effect but not yet widely acclaimed, as well as contributions already well known and appreciated.

(b) The Board is also authorized to make recommendations to the President for the conferring of the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement posthumously upon citizens of the United States in belated recognition of outstanding accomplishments during their lives. Persons so honored posthumously shall include only those deceased during the previous 25 years.

(c) All transactions of the Board with respect to the selection of candidates for awards shall be confidential.

(d) The Board shall select the design of the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement and of accompanying appurtenances and devices, and the design of a parchment testimonial to accompany the medal, and may contract for the designing and making of the medal and the testimonial in such manner as it deems advisable.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD

SEC. 5. (a) The chief administrative officer of the Board shall be the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or anyone he may designate from within the Department; in addition, the Secretary shall assign such other personnel as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be directed by the Board.

(b) The principal office of the Board shall be in the District of Columbia. Whenever the Board deems that the convenience of the public or of the parties may be promoted, or delay or expense may be minimized, it may hold hearings or conduct other proceedings at any other place within the continental limits of the United States.

(c) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

CONFERRING OF HONORS

SEC. 6. The President personally, or through a representative designated by him, shall confer the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement in a suitable ceremony, and shall present to each person so honored an engrossed parchment testimonial recording the conferring of the award and the accomplishment or contributions for which the award is made. In the case of a posthumous award, the medal and testimonial shall be presented to a representative of the deceased person so honored, to be designated by the Board.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a mot on to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FEDERAL PARTICIPATION IN THE COST OF PROTECTING THE SHORES OF PUBLICLY OWNED PROPERTY

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 11861) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of publicly owned property," approved August 13, 1946.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. BLATNIK]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act authorizing Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of publicly owned property," approved August 13, 1946, is hereby amended to read as follows: "That (a) with the purpose of preventing damage to the shores of the United States, its Territories and possessions; and promoting and encouraging the healthful recreation of the people, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States, subject to the following provisions of this act to assist in the construction, but not the maintenance, of works for the restoration and protection against erosion, by waves and currents, of the shores of the United States, its Territories and possessions.

"(b) The Federal contribution in the case of any project referred to in subsection (a) shall not exceed one-third of the cost of the project, and the remainder shall be paid by the State, municipality, or other political subdivision in which the project is located.

"(c) When in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers the most suitable and economical remedial measures would be provided by periodic beach nourishment, the term 'construction' may be construed for the purpose of this act to include the deposit of sand and fill at suitable intervals or time to furnish sand supply to project shores for a length of time specified by the Chief of Engineers.

"(d) Shores other than public will be eligible for Federal assistance, if there is benefit such as that arising from public use or from the protection of nearby public property or if the benefits to those shores are incidental to the project, and the Federal contribution to the project shall be adjusted in accordance with the degree of such benefits.

"(e) No Federal contributions shall be made with respect to a project under this act unless the plan therefor shall have been specifically adopted and authorized by Con-